(XXXII YEAR.) THE (N° 1659.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1777.

LONDON, *January* 13.

OF the many advantages derived to Old England from the American war, the great improvement in the art of political lying is not the leaſt conſiderable. This art is now brought ſo near to perfection and is ſo much on a par between the contending parties, that no man need go without a full meal of that which ſits eaſieſt on his ſtomach. Will you give me leave to lay before your readers a bill of fare, and leave them to cater for themſelves?

The Americans are greatly diſtreſſed for want of woolens; there is not one entire pair of breeches in the whole army.

The bodies of all thoſe rebels who fell in the ſeveral ſkirmiſhes of New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Connecticut-Road, &c. were immediately eaten up by their ſurviving brethren, to prevent a diſcovery of the almoſt incredible numbers of the killed and wounded. This accounts for the ſilence of the Gazette in that particular.

We have authority to aſſure our readers, that the addreſs, preſented to the Howes at New-York in October laſt, was actually ſigned by every man's own hand, whoſe name is ſubſcribed to it. Notwithſtanding which, it is ſaid ſome of thoſe loyal gentlemen were then on this ſide of the Atlantic.

General Waſhington is ſo thoroughly hated by the whole body of people under his command, that ſcarce an evening paſſes without his being ſhot at by his own ſentineis. He is ſuch a fool, that he lately ſent to the congreſs diſpatches of the utmoſt importance, by a fellow almoſt as ignorant as himſelf. This fellow ſtaid drinking at an alehouſe, till a rat ran away with his knapſack, and carried it in his mouth to lord Howe.

The houſe of Hanover, and its truſty friends the Jacobites, have laboured all in their power to conciliate the affections of the colonies. Fighting and ſcratching, the proverb ſays, is the Scotch way of wooing.

A King's Friend.

January 20.

Mr. Deane, agent for the congreſs at Paris, has received blank commiſſions from them for fitting out privateers: He has aſked and obtained leave from the court of France to fit out ſhips in their ports, and has ſent over here to collect American officers for that ſervice; ſo that we may expect great havoc among our merchant ſhips in the channel, as no cruizers are out to intercept or annoy them, or any convoys for our trade to Spain or Portugal, which muſt evidently ſuffer.

There are three facts relative to the American war, which are well worthy the attention of the public. The firſt is the expence. It has coſt this country, ſince general Gage went to Boſton, the enormous ſum of thirty millions! The other is the waſte of men. General Howe's army alone, ſince their landing upon Staten-Iſland, have loſt ſomething more than ten thouſand men! The loſs ſuſtained by the army in Canada, in the fleet, &c. are not included. The loſs ſuſtained by the captures of merchant veſſels, has been calculated by thoſe who have reaſon to be beſt acquainted with it, to be, at loweſt, one million eight hundred thouſand pounds! Government ſtore-ſhips, tranſports, &c. are not reckoned. Theſe are naked truths, upon which every man can, and it is proper that every man ſhould, make his own comments.

Feb. 3. The ſtates-general has commiſſioned, and are fitting for ſea, with all poſſible expedition, two ſhips of 64 guns each, four of 50 guns, and ſix frigates. It is near thirty years ſince an equal armament has been prepared by that republic.

The Amphitrite, a French frigate, laden with artillery, ammunition, engines, &c. for the revolted colonies, did not put back to Havre, nor was ſhe detained from ſailing by any order of the French court, as ſeveral paragraph writers have pretended. It is true that the Amphitrite did, from contrary winds, put into Port L'Orient, but ſhe ſailed from thence in three or four days after, with the firſt fair wind.

A ſtock-jobbing paragraph writer, in one of the morning papers of this day, pretends, that a proclamation has been juſt iſſued in France, "Prohibiting the ſale of any Engliſh veſſels or their cargoes (taken by the Americans) in any ports of France;" but we have good authority to declare, that no ſuch proclamation has ever been iſſued in France, and this our miniſters well know: On the contrary, the captain of one of the prizes carried into Nantz by the Reprizal ſhip of war, in which Dr. Franklin came over, was obliged to ranſom his veſſel for 12,000 louis d'ors; and the cargo of the other prize was diſpoſed of without any interference on the part of the French court.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Jan. 19.

"It is generally believed here, that a war with England will ſoon take place, and great preparations are certainly making for it, particularly in the marine department. The French nation univerſally take part with the colonies, and earneſtly wiſh to ſee them independent. It is no ſecret here, that this court has furniſhed large quantities of military ſtores, with a great number of bruſs cannon, mortars, engineers, officers, &c. to the Americans (exclusive of the ſupplies obtained in the way of commerce); and that eight or ten veſſels laden with them, have lately ſailed from Havre, Breſt, Nantz, Bourdeaux, &c. Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane are cloſely watched by lord Stormont. They have lately removed from the Rue de L'Univerſite, to the Rue Jacob. The Doctor is much ſought after by the philoſophers of this city; but although he occaſionally ſpares an hour or two in entertaining them, it is only to cloak his political operations; but no ſubtlety will do it effectually; on the contrary every one knows that he and Mr. Deane have frequent interviews with the miniſters; and indeed one of their viſits to count de Virgenees (the miniſter of foreign affairs) a few days after the Doctor's arrival, was ſo public, that all Paris immediately knew and talked of it. Nobody doubts but a treaty of alliance between France, Spain and the Colonies will ſoon take place, and many think it already ſigned. Whether this be the caſe or not, England has certainly much to dread from the ſecret machinations of the American deputies at this court."

We learn from good authority, that the hoſtilities now begun between the Turks and the Ruſſians, have been ſecretly fomented by France, the better to diſable Ruſſia from giving any aſſiſtance to England, in caſe of a war in Europe.

All the nations of Europe ſeem to have taken a ſudden alarm; even the phlegmatic Dutch are haſtily fitting out a large fleet.

Another great bankruptcy of a Weſt-India houſe is daily expected.

The ſhip Sam, capt. Richardſon, which ſailed from Barbados the 20th ult. with about 20,000 dollars, and 52 cwt. of ivory on board, bound for Liverpool, was taken the 25th, in lat. 20, by the Independence, an American privateer of 20 guns and 93 men, John Young, commander, belonging to the congreſs. The ſhip was ſent to Philadelphia with the ivory and ſilver.

March 25. Expreſſes are daily paſſing between Germany and London, from whence it is thought the little ſtates of that empire, who have articled to furniſh the troops for America, have been ſet on by a certain court to break their engagements, as they continue their excuſes, firſt for not providing the number agreed upon, and next for the delay in not being ready to march.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, March 23.

"Went out of the harbour to Spithead, the Squirrel frigate, capt. Douglaſs; and the Atlantic, Sippens; Hannah, Wheatley; Swan, Dale; tranſports, with horſes on board, for New-York."

A memorial was lately tranſmitted to Sir J. Yorke, at the Hague, to be preſented to the States-General. The memorial complains of the conduct of the ſtates, for permitting the Americans to be ſupplied, through the means of their ſubjects, with ſuch warlike ſtores as have been prohibited by proclamation. Sir Joſeph Yorke delivered the memorial to the monthly preſident of the aſſembly. The preſident, after laying it before the aſſembly, returned to the anti-chamber, in which Sir Joſeph Yorke was waiting. Sir Joſeph requeſted an anſwer. The preſident informed him that the memorial was then under conſideration. Sir Joſeph wiſhed the aſſembly to be informed, "That unleſs a categorical anſwer was returned to the memorial, he ſhould quit the Hague immediately." The preſident delivered this meſſage to the aſſembly, and ſoon returned with the following retort:

"I am deſired by the ſtates-general to acquaint your excellency that there are not any gates to the Hague."

Neither the court or admiralty now deny the intelligence given a month ago, of the Pomona being ſunk by the Licorne. They only palliate the fact, by ſaying ſhe was the aggreſſor.

A letter from Gallway in Ireland ſays, "Two American privateers, mounting 14 guns each, and as many ſwivels, put in here to procure ſome freſh proviſions and water. On being ſupplied with ſuch proviſions as they wanted, for which they paid in dollars, they weighed anchor and ſailed, after being in the bay only 24 hours.

"During the ſhort time the captains were on ſhore, they behaved with the greateſt politeneſs; ſaid they were ſorry that ſuch a breach was made between them and their mother country, which might have been made up three years ago, had lord Chatham's ſcheme been put in execution. The crews that came on ſhore with them were dreſſed in blue uniforms, with cockades, and made a genteel appearance, but were all armed with piſtols, &c. They had been out from Philadelphia ten weeks, and had taken only four prizes, which they had ſent to America."

March 15. We have good authority to ſay, that it is at length agreed by the council at Verſailles to aſſiſt the Americans to the utmoſt of their power. A general officer is named to go there, and officers of interior rank are going off every day to ſerve with the Americans.

It is almoſt impoſſible to conceal the injury done to our trade by the American privateers much longer. Beſides 210 veſſels taken by the New-England privateers, there are now 70 more miſſing, of which there is no account, but yet are feared to have ſhared the ſame fate.

March 29. Yeſterday morning ſome freſh diſpatches were received at lord George Germaine's office, from general Howe at New-York, which was brought over in the Africa, capt. Carmichael, who arrived at the cove of Corke the 21ſt inſt.

A correct and authentic relation of the DEBATE *in the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

ABOUT three o'clock Mr. Buller (a lord of the admiralty) moved the committee of ſupplies, Sir Charles Whitworth in the chair, to vote 45,000 ſeamen for the year 1777.—Sir George Younge aroſe, and while he approved the putting this country in a proper ſtate of defence, reprobated at large that ruinous ſyſtem on which the preſent civil war had its foundation.—Mr. Temple Luttrell then got up, and entered at large into the ſtate and adminiſtration of the marine department of government under lord Sandwich. He ſhewed that the naval ſtrength of this nation, for the protection of Great-Britain and Ireland, was by no means equal to the account publicly given by ſome of the moſt reſponſible characters in office. So far from 23 ſhips of the line fit for ſea, as was aſſerted at the opening of parliament by the firſt naval authority in Great-Britain, and poſitively inſiſted on by the noble lord over the way (lord George Germaine) in contradiction to real, though melancholy facts ſtated by another right honourable member (col. Barre) you had not, on the firſt day of the preſent ſeſſions, a ſufficient number of men to complete the complements of 23 firſt of the 23 guardſhips then in commiſſion, ſo as to render them in a condition fit to encounter an enemy. He conceived it to be the immediate duty of parliament to take meaſures for putting theſe kingdoms in a proper ſtate of naval defence, and not ſuffer the moſt uſeful of the ſhips, and the flower of our ſeamen, to be ſent 3000 miles off on a fruitleſs, romantic attempt, to reduce the vaſt continent of America to *unconditional* ſubmiſſion, utterly loſt to theſe dominions (to borrow the words of a very emphatic orator [ſolicitor-general] of the long robe) "by the folly of a few, the madneſs of ſome, and the evil deſigns of many, who have gone headlong into theſe deſperate enterprizes." Let us be careful of what yet remains of empire and of liberty, nor leave theſe iſlands in a defenceleſs ſtate, while your confederate enemies of France and Spain actually command all the European ſeas with a fleet of 50 men of war. I ſhall be told, perhaps, it would be highly improper thus publicly to expoſe the weakneſs of the navy to thoſe inimical powers, of which I am expreſſing ſo ſerious an apprehenſion. Sir, if there could be a ray of hope conſiſtent with common ſenſe that ſuch *ſpecious falſhoods* of government could impoſe upon the clear-ſighted ſtateſmen on *the other* ſide of the channel, or upon their miniſters and emiſſaries on *this* ſide, I ſhould allow that we had, in the noble earl, the beſt commiſſioner of the admiralty that ever preſided at that board; I mean ſo long as the ſafety of your nation depends upon concealing or diſguiſing the truth; for I *verily* believe him to be the only man of his rank and education in theſe realms, I am ſure he is the only *profeſſed moraliſt*, who, after reiterated detection in the groſſeſt impoſitions, and deep laid fictions, can rally again, and return to the charge with ſo ſanctimonious a compoſure, ſo dauntleſs an effrontery, that the rarity and perfection of the vice almoſt conſtitutes it a virtue. Here Mr. attorney general aroſe, and called Mr. Luttrell to order, appealing to the committee, whether ſuch language, and ſo perſonal an attack, ought to be ſuffered? Mr. Luttrell, however, perſevered in his privilege, as a repreſentative of the people, to ſet forth, in as ſtrong colours as he pleaſed, the *official* faults or iniquities of any of the public miniſters of this country, where he was ready to ſupport this allegations by circumſtantial proofs.

The attorney-general replied, that as there was *no accuſation formally* before that aſſembly, Mr. Luttrell could not, conſiſtently with the rules of the houſe, proceed any further. To which Mr. Luttrell made anſwer, that he would at all hazards proceed in acquitting himſelf of his duty.—He knew (with great deference to that learned and reſpectable gentleman) he was within the law of parliament, and the rights of every individual member of it; and that the plea of wanting *a formal accuſation* was a *chicane* which would avail nothing; for if the miniſtry would ſuffer him to carry a motion for the returns and ſtate of the navy, on which to ground his charges, he aſſured the houſe he could do no leſs, in conſequence of thoſe abuſes and mal-practices which muſt on enquiry come out, than follow ſuch a motion by an addreſs to his majeſty, "That he would be graciouſly pleaſed, for the welfare of his people, to remove the earl of Sandwich, not only from his office he now holds, but from the royal councils and preſence for ever." He then went on by ſaying, that to give the firſt commiſſioner of the naval department the palm of *ſpecious falſhoods*, while he had ſo many competitors in the miniſterial fraternity, was indeed no trifling compliment. He acknowledged he was rein hard by thoſe men who give out to the world that they have offered conditions of peace and a real redreſs of grievances to the people of America, which offers have been rejected—"By thoſe men on the treaſury-bench, who advance that the congreſs have diſavowed every purpoſe of conciliation ſhort of independence."—What conditions of peace, founded on redreſs of real grievances, have been offered to the congreſs, or any delegates in whom the Americans put a truſt? Shall I be told again of your ambiguous, hypocritical, and inſidious playcards and proclamations, tending only to allure and cajole a few daſtard renegadoes from the cauſe of conſtitutional liberty to your tyrannical ſtandards? We were told by a noble lord the other night, that "*He would never allow the legiſlative claims of this country to be a grievance.*" Theſe were his very words; I took them down in writing at the inſtant he uttered them. One of the firſt crown lawyers added, that nothing could ſatisfy government ſhort of *unconditional* ſubmiſſion. "*The Americans have no terms to demand* (ſaid he) *from your juſtice, whatever they may hope from your grace and mercy.*" Sir, when the heathen emperor, Claudius Cæſar, held Caractacus and all the Britiſh warriors in chains at his chariot wheels, he talked not ſo proud a language to his captives, as theſe Chriſtian miniſters, while they invoke the ſpecial interpoſition of the Almighty, hold forth to their own countrymen, hitherto ſuperior to them in the liſts: In ſhort, ſtrip off the maſk and *ſpecious falſhoods* from every department of ſtate, as it is now modelled, and the war is a war for taxation, a war of injuſtice, impiety, and *endleſs bloodſhed*. Mr. Wombwell (member for Huntingdon) violently took up the cauſe of lord Sandwich, and entered into a long panegyric upon his private virtues, public

talents and industry; ſaid he was the beſt miniſter, and perhaps the *worthieſt* man in this country; (here the houſe laughed heartily) that he was not to be hurt by the ſhafts of that vehement member who ſpoke laſt.

Lord Mulgrave ſpoke next in the debate, ſaid the Britiſh nation had never known a firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty equal to the preſent in capacity and meritorious ſervices. Lord North alſo got up in behalf of lord Sandwich; ſaid his majeſty had in that noble earl a very capable and zealous ſervant, who ought not to be thus attacked in his abſence, from a collection of looſe ſurmiſes; the moſt laborious and eminent public ſervices had been rendered this empire ſince he came to the naval adminiſtration; neither could any of his predeceſſors (upon the whole) boaſt equal pretenſions to the applauſe of this country, and the reſpect of every unprejudiced individual.—Mr. Luttrell was called upon to reply to the ſeveral advocates for the noble earl, and maintain his former ground. He told lord Mulgrave, *he* was not apt to become *a convert* in principle or perſuaſion, after he had once formed his mind upon the beſt lights his underſtanding could furniſh; that the two noble lords on the oppoſite bench did him injuſtice, when they imputed his conduct and accuſations to anonymous ſlander, or a vague, unſubſtantial teſtimony of any nature whatever; that, when this boaſted ſervice of the noble earl came to be enquired into, you would find he had been entruſted annually with twice as much of the public money as any one of his predeceſſors in office; therefore he ought certainly to have the fleet in a more formidable and ſplendid condition; but certain it was, that a great part of this treaſure was not applied to the uſes for which it was granted; there had been a multitude of errors, and much corruption, which he was prepared to produce evidence of, whenever the houſe would give a candid hearing. Mr. Luttrell then moved, as the firſt evidence neceſſary, on which to eſtabliſh the truth of his charges, and even for the material information of parliament, independent of the propoſed addreſs to the king to diſplace the earl of Sandwich, "That the proper officers do lay on the table the lateſt weekly accounts received at the admiralty, prior to the opening of the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, from the admiral or commander in chief of all his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels of the ſeveral departments of Portſmouth, Chatham, and Plymouth, together with the lateſt weeks accounts received at the ſaid board, prior to the commencement of this ſeſſion, of all ſhips and veſſels of war employed on channel ſervice, or on the coaſt of Great-Britain or Ireland." Mr. Luttrell ſaid, that he would ſhew by theſe accounts, that the information given to both houſes of parliament, and the public, on the firſt day of this ſeſſion, of the ſtate of your navy, when it was officially alleged that you had 23 ſhips of the line fit to take the ſeas, and many more in *great forwardneſs*; and that your fleet at home was then a full match for the combined ſquadrons of France and Spain, ſhould they viſit your coaſts, was a dangerous, wicked, and wilful impoſition on parliament, and the whole nation. In ſhort, Sir, if the people of England knew the real ſtate of your marine power and reſources, and the great ſuperiority of your natural enemies in theſe ſeas, they would ſcarce ſuffer ſo many ſhips and men to be diſpatched to the furtheſt quarter of the globe, even on a more rational and profitable purſuit than the reduction of your American colonies to deſpotiſm, before you have ſecured the ſeat of your empire from invaſion and ruin.---The attorney-general combated againſt taking the motion, and the friends of adminiſtration were for throwing it out without further diſcuſſion; but Mr. Thomas Townſhend, after ſhewing that the motion was ſtrictly parliamentary, and of material import to the buſineſs then before the houſe, ſeconded it in very forcible language, and aſked, what opinion any unprejudiced perſon could entertain of thoſe gentlemen who ſo ſtrenuouſly encouraged the honourable gentleman in his enquiry, and now ſhrunk from the trial? This clandeſtine and unwarranted ſtep of with-holding the firſt official papers, called for by the honourable member, would ſtamp a ſentence on their friend and patron, not much to his honour or his advantage.

PROVIDENCE *May* 31.

Monday night laſt a Dr. Walker, and a perſon by the name of Galloway, two Worceſter tories, were taken at Briſtol, and have been ſince brought here. They had procured a ſmall boat at Freetown, and put off for Rhode-Iſland; but unfortunately miſtaking the land, ran their bark aſhore near our main guard at Briſtol. On being challenged by a ſentinel, their anſwer was, *friends to the Britiſh troops*, and were congratulating each other on their happy arrival at Rhode-Iſland, when they diſcovered their fatal error.

NEW-LONDON, *May* 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of diſtinction in the northern army, to his honour governor Trumbull, dated Albany, May 11, 1777.

"I am happy to find matters in better train than I feared; ſince general Gates's arrival affairs are putting on a new face; artillery, ſtores, ammunition, &c. are getting forward as faſt as roads and almoſt continual rains will admit; near 3000 men are arrived at Ticonderoga. The tory conſpiracy and intentions are really ſhocking, but the early diſcovery of their deſigns, which Providence has wonderfully effected, and the vigorous means purſuing with them, give, I hope, an earneſt that their machinations will be defeated.

"After writing the incloſed, authentic intelligence from Canada, informs us, that the enemy's magazines in that country are almoſt all deſtroyed; ſeven different repoſitories of ſtores, proviſions, &c. have been burnt—that there are about 4000 men now there, proviſions ſcarce; there is no appearance but of ſcouting parties, on the lakes—about 60 lately diſcovered below Crown-Point, took the woods weſtward, ſuppoſed with deſign to come upon the communication between this and Ticonderoga, their rout is ſo intercepted, that the chance is greatly againſt their ſafe return. Armed craft is building on Lake George for the ſecurity of that water—the chain in this river is extremely well fixed and very ſtrong; hope it may prove effectual. General Waſhington, we hear, has withdrawn his troops from Princeton, and given the enemy a fair opening to go to the Delaware; this muſt make a diſcovery of their views. Gen. Wayne has a letter from a friend below, informing him, that Burgoyne is to ſail from England the firſt week in March, with 15,000 troops; this may be true; it will be beſt to be upon the look-out. I wiſh Maſſachuſetts and New-Hampſhire were thoroughly awakened to the neceſſity and urgency of their troops being in this department; they cannot ſleep much longer; the horrors of war, and the din of arms, muſt arouſe the moſt drowſy."

Laſt ſaturday a conſiderable number of ſhips and other veſſels, appeared off Stanford, having ſome flat-bottomed boats with them.

And laſt Wedneſday about 20 ſail of the enemy's ſhips from Rhode Iſland, paſſed this harbour, and went up the Sound.

The Perſeus, an Engliſh man of war, has taken a French veſſel, mounting 20 guns, and carried her into Dominico.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from St. Piers, Martinico, May 28.

"I have juſt time to inform you of the loſs of the Oliver Cromwell. She was taken on Monday the 19th, by the Beaver ſloop of war, between St Vincents and St. Lucia; the captain and ſeveral of the men, 'tis reported, were killed."

Laſt night arrived an expreſs from Jerſeys, by which we learn, that the enemy were in motion at 1 o'clock on yeſterday morning, but which way was not known. That gen. Sullivan was hourly receiving reinforcements from the Jerſey militia, and was within ſix miles of the enemy, where he determined to make a ſtand if they came that way; and that he had taken one of the enemy's light horſe, who was with a ſmall party reconnoitring.

Coryell's-Ferry, June 15, 1777, *eleven o'clock at night.*

DEAR GENERAL,

"I have received no intelligence from general Waſhington ſince four o'clock laſt evening, at which time the enemy were encamped at Somerſet Court-houſe, ſuppoſed to be 7,000 in number, under the command of generals Howe and Cornwallis. This is doubtleſs their main body. Their firſt deſign ſeems to have been to have cut off gen. Sullivan's retreat, and poſſeſſed themſelves of this place; finding gen. Sullivan had fruſtrated their intentions by a forced march, they appeared to have given over their firſt deſign, and now wiſh to draw gen. Waſhington from his ſtrong hold; which, if they can effect, probably a body from Brunſwick will take poſſeſſion of it.---Gen. Waſhington will doubtleſs diſappoint them, as he remains quiet in his encampment. The militia turn out in great numbers in the Jerſeys. General Sullivan has gone to Fleming-Town, (12 miles from this) the troops who arrive here are immediately ſent after him. I am very fearful the enemy will retire to Brunſwick before you arrive with your reinforcements, and oblige us to attack them at a diſadvantage; for fight them we muſt; when all our reinforcements are in we cannot avoid it with honour. Our men are in high ſpirits, and in four days we ſhall have upwards of 20,000 men. General Putham has 8000 men with him; gen. Waſhington has wrote, three days ſince, for 4000 to be ſent immediately to him. I expect every minute to hear from our army and the enemy. Every intelligence of conſequence ſhall be forwarded to you directly.

I am, &c. B. ARNOLD."

GENERAL ORDERS.

For the future, none but printed furloughs to be given to ſoldiers. Any ſoldier abſent from his camp, with only a written furlough, will be taken up, and his furlough deemed a forgery.

Extract from the general orders,
MORGAN CONNOR, adj. gen. pro. tem.

In CONGRESS, *June* 16, 1777.

Ordered, That the letters which have paſſed between general Waſhington and general Howe on the ſubject of the exchange of priſoners, be publiſhed; and that the ſeveral printers of news-papers throughout the continent be requeſted to inſert them.

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

General Waſhington's of the 9th of April, to which the following is general Howe's anſwer, has been publiſhed ſome time ſince.

General Howe to General Waſhington.

SIR, *New-York, 21ſt April*, 1777.

I HAVE received your letter of the 9th inſtant, concerning the requiſition of lieut. col. Walcot, a copy of which came incloſed.

Though I obſerve that officer has meant to inſiſt very ſtrongly on the juſtice of the claim for the return of priſoners in your poſſeſſion, which was one of the objects of his appointment, I do not ſee reaſon to ſuſpect that any perſonal incivility was intended by the terms in which his opinion is expreſſed.

Without entering into a needleſs diſcuſſion of the candour or illiberality of the ſentiments on which your arguments are founded; yet, ſince you are pleaſed to aſſert, that—"the uſage of your priſoners was ſuch as could not be juſtified,—that this was proclaimed by the concurrent teſtimony of all who came out,—that their appearance ſanctified the aſſertion,—and that melancholy experience, in the ſpeedy death of a large part of them, ſtamped it with infallible certainty." Theſe, I ſay, being what you are pleaſed to aſſume as facts, I cannot omit making ſome obſervations upon them.

It might perhaps ſuit with the policy of thoſe who perſiſt in every expedient to cheriſh the popular deluſion; that the releaſed priſoners ſhould complain of ill uſage, or, their captivity might really form a grievous compariſon with the ſtate they were in before they were perſuaded to encounter the viciſſitudes of war. But if their ſufferings were as great as you think yourſelf authoriſed to aſſert, a diſpaſſionate conſideration of the following indiſputable and notorious facts will point out the cauſe to which they are to be in a great meaſure aſcribed.

All the priſoners were confined in the moſt airy buildings, and on board the largeſt tranſports in the fleet, which were the very healthieſt places of reception that could poſſibly be provided for them.

They were ſupplied with the ſame proviſions, both in quantity and quality, as were allowed to the king's troops not on ſervice, ſome accidental inſtances excepted, wherein however the omiſſion, when known, was immediately remedied.

Near one half of the whole number of priſoners, whoſe diſeaſes appeared to require peculiar care, as well as ſeparation from the reſt, were at different times received into the Britiſh hoſpitals, and their own ſurgeons, without reſtriction, ſupplied with medicines for the remaining ſick, until it was diſcovered that they diſputed not to diſpoſe of large quantities by private ſale.

From this ſhort ſtate of facts, it is evident that your priſoners were provided with proper habitations, ſufficient and wholeſome food, and medicines. Nor do I know of any comfort or aſſiſtance, compatible with their ſituation as priſoners, of which they were in want, excepting cloathing; the relief to their diſtreſs in this, and the article of money, of which you were repeatedly adviſed, and they had claim to receive from your care, was neglected or refuſed, while they were furniſhed with every other neceſſary I was in a ſituation to ſupply.

To what cauſe the ſpeedy death of a large part of them is to be attributed, I cannot determine, but your own experience will ſuggeſt to you, whether the army under your command, in the courſe of the laſt campaign, was free from ſuch calamitous mortality, though aſſiſted with refreſhments from all parts of the ſurrounding provinces.

It is inſinuated, that I might have releaſed the priſoners before any of the ill conſequences of their detention had taken place: I am obliged to ſay, the event at leaſt appears to have proved the caution with which I ought to have adopted that expedient. The priſoners were ready to be delivered up, waiting only for your proceeding in the exchange, which you had propoſed, and I agreed to.

I admit, that the able men are not to be required by the party, who, contrary to the laws of humanity, through deſign, or even neglect of reaſonable and practicable care, ſhall have cauſed the debility of the priſoners he ſhall have to offer for exchange; but the argument is not applicable to me in the preſent inſtance.

I might finally put this queſtion; How is the cauſe of debility in priſoners to be aſcertained? But as we differ ſo much in the principle upon which your objections are framed; as I think thoſe objections are unſupported by precedent or equity, and that your adherence to them would be a direct and determined violation of the agreement, it becomes unneceſſary for me to add more, than to call upon you to fulfil the agreement for returning the priſoners demanded by lieut. col, Walcot.

With reſpect to the care of Mr. Lee, now profeſſed to be a principal motive for your refuſal to continue the exchange of priſoners, it is comprehended, I muſt inſiſt, under my general and original exception to perſons in his circumſtances. With due reſpect, I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,
W. HOWE.

To general George Waſhington, &c. &c.

"SIR, *New-York, May* 22, 1777.

"NOT having received an anſwer to my letter of the 21ſt of April, I am to requeſt your final deciſion upon the demand, I then made of the priſoners in your poſſeſſion, both officers and ſoldiers, in exchange for thoſe I have returned, and for your determination reſpecting the priſoners now here, that I may make my arrangements accordingly.

"It is with concern, I receive frequent accounts of the ill treatment ſtill exerciſed upon lieut. col. Campbell, which I had reaſon to flatter myſelf you would have prevented. He has, it is true, been taken out of a common dungeon, where he had been confined with a degree of rigour, that the moſt atrocious crimes would not have juſtified, but he is ſtill kept in the jailor's houſe, expoſed to daily inſults from the deluded populace. This uſage being repugnant to every ſentiment of humanity, and highly unworthy of the character you profeſs, I am compelled to repeat my complaint againſt it, and to claim immediate redreſs to this much injured gentleman. With due reſpect, I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
Gen. Waſhington, &c. &c. W. HOWE."

"SIR, *New-York, June* 5, 1777.

"SO many days having elapſed, ſince my letter to you of the 22d May was diſpatched, without an anſwer, and leſt by any accident, it ſhould not have gotten to your hands, I am induced to ſend a duplicate thereof, and to preſs my requeſt for your final deciſion, upon the demands therein contained. With due reſpect, I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,
W. HOWE."

General Waſhington, &c. &c.

General WASHINGTON to General HOWE.

SIR, *Middle-Brook, June* 10, 1777.

YOUR ſeveral letters of the 21ſt of April, 22d of May, and 5th inſtant, have been received.

Having ſtated my ſentiments in an explicit manner, in my letter of the ninth of April, upon the ſubject of your demand, and the diſagreement between us, I thought it unneceſſary to trouble you with a repetition of them. From the complexion of your's of the 21ſt of April, we appeared to differ ſo widely, that I could entertain no hopes of a compromiſe being effected, or that an anſwer would produce any good end.

But as you have called upon me again for my final determination upon the matter, I ſhall freely give it, after making ſome obſervations upon what you have ſaid, with intention to obviate the objections, on my part, to a compliance with your demand through lieut. col. Walcot.

You admit the principle upon which my objection, to account for the whole number of priſoners ſent out by you, is founded, but deny the application, by delicately inſinuating, in the firſt inſtance, that the ill treatment complained of was an "expedient to cheriſh popular deluſion," and by aſſerting, in the ſecond, that, ſuppoſing their ſufferings to have been real, they were to be aſcribed to other cauſes than thoſe aſſigned by me.

I ſhall not undertake to determine on whom the charge of endeavouring to excite popular deluſion falls with moſt propriety; but I cannot forbear intimating, that however ſucceſsful ingenious miſcolourings may be in ſome inſtances, to perplex the underſtandings in matters of ſpeculation, yet it is difficult to perſuade mankind to doubt the evidence of their ſenſes, and the reality of thoſe facts for which they can appeal to them. Unleſs this can be done, permit me to aſſure you, it will always be believed, whatever may be ſuggeſted to the contrary, that men could not be in a more deplorable

situation than those unhappy sufferers were, who are the subject of our difference. Did I imagine that you, Sir, had any serious scruples on the occasion, I might produce, in support of what I have alleged, the strongest proofs that human testimony can afford.

To prove that the prisoners did not suffer from any ill treatment or neglect of your's, you say, "they were confined in the most airy buildings, and on board the largest transports in the fleet—That they were supplied with the same provisions both in quantity and quality as were allowed to your troops not on service—That the sick, such of them as required peculiar care, were received into the British hospitals, and the rest attended by their own surgeons, who were supplied with medicines without restrictions, till it was discovered that they disposed of large quantities by private sale."

That airy buildings were chosen to confine our men in, is a fact I shall not dispute. But whether this was an advantage or not, in the winter season, I leave you to decide. I am inclined to think it was not—especially as there was a general complaint, that they were destitute of fire the greater part of the time, and were only prevented from feeling the inclemency of the weather, in its extremest rigour, by their crowded situation. This I must believe was not very conducive to their health, and, if we may judge by comparison, we must conclude, they endured similar inconveniences on board the transports.

As to the supplies of provision, I know not what they were. My ideas of the matter were drawn from their united testimony, confirmed by their appearance, which represented the allowance as insufficient in quantity, bad in quality, and irregularly served. You yourself mention some "accidental circumstances of omission."—I apprehend they were much more frequent than you were apprized of. It may not be improper to observe, that there is a material difference between persons confined and deprived of every means of subsistence in aid of their allowance, and those who are at large, and have other resources, as is the case with your troops not on service, who have the benefit of their pay, and what they can occasionally gain by their labour. You might also find, from enquiry, that we made no distinction in our supplies between your soldiers, prisoners with us, and our own in the field. They were not limited to a scanty pittance, but had full as much as they could use, and of the best kind.

In respect to the attention paid to the sick, I am sorry their accommodation was injured in any degree by the misconduct of the surgeons. I heartily join with you in reprobating their proceeding, and shall esteem it a favour, if you will point out the persons, and furnish me with such proofs of their guilt as you may be possessed of.

The more effectually to exonerate yourself from the consequences imputed to the neglect or ill treatment of the prisoners, you assert they had every comfort and assistance from you, that your situation would admit; and that they wanted nothing but money and cloathing, which ought to have been furnished by me.

Had we left your prisoners with us to depend entirely upon the supplies they drew immediately from you, their condition would have been little better than that of our's, in your hands. Your officers and soldiers can both inform you, that they experienced every mark of public and private generosity that could be shewn them; frequent instances might be adduced, that on notice of your men being in want, orders were immediately given that necessaries should be procured for them. Every thing was done, on our part, to facilitate any steps you took for the same end. You were permitted to have an agent among us, countenanced by public authority; and allowed every latitude he could wish, to enable him to execute his office. I am sorry to say the same conduct has not been observed towards us, and that there are instances to show, that, far from endeavouring to remove the difficulties that necessarily lay in our way to make such ample supplies as we could wish, obstacles have been made, that might very well have been waved. A late instance of this is to be found in your refusing to let us have a procuring agent with you, who might purchase what was necessary to supply the wants of our men. You must be sensible that for want of a regular mode being adjusted so mutually conveying supplies, there was a necessity for an exercise of generosity on both sides. This was done by us, and we supposed would have been done by you, which made us less anxious in providing than we should have been, had we foreseen what has really happened. We ascribed every deficiency on your part to the indeterminate situation of affairs in this respect; and, looking forward to a more provident arrangement of the matter, we thought it our duty not to let the prisoners with us be destitute of any thing requisite for their preservation; and imagined that your reasonings and feelings would have been the same. Your saying we were frequently advised of their distress, is of little avail—It was not done until it was too late to remedy the ill consequences of the past neglect, and till our prisoners were already reduced to a miserable extremity. I wish their sufferings, may not have been encreased, in the article of cloathing, by their being deprived of what they had, through the rapacity of too many of their captors; reports of this kind have not been wanting.

You farther observe, that my own experience would suggest, whether our army, in the course of the last campaign, was not subject to the same calamitous mortality with the prisoners in your possession. I cannot but confess, that there was a great degree of sickness among us; but I can assure you, that the mortality bore no kind of resemblance to that which was experienced by the prisoners with you, and that the disorders in the camp had nearly ceased before the captivity of a large proportion of them. The garrison that fell into your hands, on the 16th of November, was found, I am convinced, in good health.

In reply to my intimation, that it would have been happy if the expedient of sending out our men had been earlier thought of, you are pleased to say that the event has proved the caution with which you ought to have adopted the measure. What inference can be drawn from my refusing to account for prisoners scarcely alive, and by no means in an exchangeable condition, to warrant an insinuation that I should have done the same, had they been released under different circumstances, let your own candour determine.

But then you ask "How is the cause of debility in prisoners to be ascertained?" This seems to be considered as a perplexing question. For my part, I cannot view it as involving any great difficulty. There is no more familiar mode of reasoning than from effects to causes, even in matters of the most interesting importance. In the subject before us, the appearance of the prisoners, and what eventually happened, proved that they had been hardly dealt with; but their joint asseverations, aided by the information of others, not interested in the distress more than as they regarded the rights of humanity, established the fact too firmly for incredulity itself to doubt it.

I should hardly believe you to be serious in your application of the exception, to which you allude, to the case of major general Lee, if you had not persisted in a discrimination respecting him. I did not entertain the most distant idea, that he could have been supposed to come under the description contained in it; and to force such a construction upon that gentleman's circumstances, however it may be an evidence of ingenuity, is but an indifferent specimen of candour. I still adhere to what I have already advanced on this head, and can by no means think of departing from it.

I am now to give you my final decision on the subject of your demands. In doing this I can little more than repeat what I have already said. I am extremely desirous of a general exchange on liberal and impartial principles, and it is with great concern I find that a matter so mutually interesting is impeded by unnecessary obstacles. But I cannot consent to its taking place on terms so disadvantageous as those you propose, and which appear to me so contrary to justice and the spirit of the agreement.

I think it proper to declare that I wish the difference between us to be adjusted on a generous and equitable plan, and mean not to avail myself of the releasement of the prisoners, to extort any thing from you not compatible with the strictest justice. Let a reasonable proportion of prisoners, to be accounted for, be settled, and gen. Lee declared exchangeable, when we shall have an officer of yours of equal rank in our possession; I ask no more. These being done, I shall be happy to proceed to a general exchange. But, in the mean time, I am willing that a partial one should take place for the prisoners now in your hands as far as those in ours will extend, except with respect to lieut. col. Campbell and the Hessian field officers, who will be detained till you recognize gen. Lee a prisoner of war, and place him on the footing I claim.

This latter proposition I am induced to make, from the distinction which your letter, of the 22d of May, seems to hold forth, and I think it necessary to add, that your conduct towards prisoners will govern mine.

The situation of lieut. col. Campbell, as represented to you, is such as I neither wished nor approve. Upon the first intimation of his complaints, I wrote upon the subject, and hoped there would have been no farther cause of uneasiness. That gentleman, I am persuaded, will do me the justice to say, he has received no ill treatment at my instance. Unnecessary severity and every species of insult I despise, and, I trust, none will ever have just reason to censure me in this respect. I have written again on your remonstrance, and have no doubt such a line of conduct will be adopted, as will be consistent with the dictates of humanity, and agreeable to both his and your wishes. I am, Sir, with due respect,

Your most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His excellency general Sir William Howe.

Annapolis, June 4, 1777.

THE Printer of this GAZETTE is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his Customers, that the extraordinary advance in the price of paper, and every other material for the printing business, obliges him to raise his price to fifteen shillings per annum, which he intends to charge from the beginning of February last.—Those who disapprove of this measure, are requested to give him immediate notice thereof, to settle and pay off their respective accounts to the present time, at the old price, and have their names struck out.—Such as do not give him this notice, he shall conclude agree to the advanced price, and their papers will be continued and sent accordingly.

Persons subscribing for this paper from the above date to be charged fifteen shillings the year, and to pay seven shillings and sixpence at the time of entering.

LOST by LENDING,

By the PRINTER hereof,

SUNDRY volumes of the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the LOWER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND—The 5th volume of the MARYLAND GAZETTE—the PROCEEDINGS of the TUESDAY CLUB—BACON'S LAWS, &c. &c.

Whoever has all or either of the above books, are desired to send them to the Printing-Office, and the favour will be acknowledged.

ANY person or persons, who will undertake the STOCKING of MUSKETS for this STATE, may have any number, and all the materials found, by applying to

JOHN SHAW, Annapolis.

Wanted, a quantity of OLD BRASS, for which a good price will be given.

June 16, 1777.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber,

THE noted and well-frequented tavern in Port-Tobacco town, where Mrs. Halkerston now dwells, also two other improved lots in the said town.—A few negroes likewise may be had of

w3 DAN. JENIFER.

Alexandria, June 17, 1777.

To be SOLD at public sale, for ready cash, at this town, on Monday the 30th instant,

THE schooner LUCY, about thirty tons burthen; a very fast sailing vessel, just from sea, well fitted and found; also her cargo, consisting of coffee, Demarara rum, muscovado sugar, strong shoes, osnabrigs, sail duck, and an assortment of choice medicine. We shall sell, at the same time, an exceeding fast sailing PILOT BOAT, of about 300 bushels burthen; and the sails and rigging, anchors and cables, of a sloop of about forty tons.

JENIFER and HOOE.

THE copartnership betwixt DR. JAMES CRAIK and WALTER HANSON JENIFER having ceased on the 10th instant (June) by reason of Dr. Craik's acceptance of a military appointment, this is to desire all persons who are indebted them, for the practice of physic and surgery, to settle their accounts immediately with the subscriber; and as many have been standing ever since the copartnership commenced, such cannot reasonably expect longer indulgence.

w3 W. H. JENIFER.

June 18, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or open account, are desired immediately to settle their respective accounts with Dr. WALTER H. JENIFER (who I have constituted my attorney in my absence) and as the debts due me have been very long standing, they cannot take it amiss that I have positively ordered all, who do not make immediate payment, to be sued, without respect to persons.

w3 JAMES CRAIK.

On Monday the 21st of July will be exposed to SALE by auction, at the LODGE near the FERRY-HOUSE, opposite Alexandria,

THE valuable and well chosen LIBRARY of the Rev. Mr. BOUCHER, containing a complete set of the Greek and Latin Classics, Dictionaries, Lexicons, and a variety of other school-books, entertaining Miscellanies and Novels, a choice collection of the English and French poets, the most approved writers on Agriculture, Biography, Chronology, History, Geography, Mathematics, Philosophy natural and moral, Law, Physic, and Divinity. Should the LIBRARY be disposed of by wholesale, before the day appointed, the public shall have timely notice.

At the said time and place will be sold a quantity of houshold furniture, such as beds, chairs, tables, &c. by

OVERTON CARR, Attorney for the Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

June 10, 1777.

To be LET, and entered upon in December next,

A LARGE PLANTATION near the city of Annapolis, lying upon navigable water; Containing about one thousand acres of land, chiefly cleared, and enclosed, whereon is a dwelling-house, kitchen, and other convenient out-houses, with a stable, good barn, and a still-house, with two stills and a large copper, and plenty of good water and conveniences for malting, brewing, and storing of grain; good pasturage and meadows; an apple and peach orchard. Leave will be given to any person that rents the said plantation to sow any quantity of grain at a seasonable time. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living in Annapolis. w3 NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, sen.

Annapolis, June 18, 1777.

THE COMMITTEE of AGGRIEVANCES, and COURTS of JUSTICE, will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, from the hours of nine in the morning till one in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

Signed by order of the committee,

JOHN CALLAHAN, clerk.

Annapolis, June 10, 1777.

To be SOLD,

A BRICK and two framed HOUSES—as they now are in Bloomsbury-square, to which there are two lots of ground under lease for ninety-nine years, four of which are expired; late the estate of William Buckland, deceased. For terms of sale, apply to Mr. Lancelot Jacques, in Annapolis, or the subscribers,

DENTON JACQUES,

4w JOHN RANDALL.

June 11, 1777.

LAND to be SOLD.

ABOUT 3000 acres, being part of a tract called the Resurvey on the mountain of Wales, 600 of which lie adjoining to Great Conococheague, on which there are two small improvements; the other part lies on Little Conococheague, on which there is a small farm of about fifty acres cleared, fifteen of it in good meadow. The soil exceeding good, and well adapted for small grain, and a very fine range for stock.—For title and terms, apply to the subscriber, living at Fort-Frederick Furnace.

DENTON JACQUES.

I want to hire a few negroes, to cut cord wood at the above furnace, for which good wages will be given.

3w

June 17, 1777.

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on Thursday the 3d day of July next, at Mr. Thomas Spurrier's plantation, on the head of Severn,

SEVERAL likely young NEGROES, and HOUSHOLD FURNITURE.

w2 REBECCA BROWN.

June 18, 1777.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last Monday morning, from Bush-Creek Forge, near Frederick-Town, two NEGRO men, viz.

TOM, a country born fellow, about 33 or 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin faced, he formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Johnson, late of Leonard's-Creek, in Calvert county; had on and with him two felt hats, country linen shirt and trousers, a blue jacket without sleeves, figured with white.

MILBEY, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, not very black, was lately purchased of Mr. Samuel Wilkins, in Princess-Anne, in Somerset county; had on a country linen shirt, old country cloth breeches, shoes lately soaled.

They were both seen at Mansfield's, on their way, as supposed, to Annapolis or Calvert county, though they may probably separate, and each make for the place he came from.

Five pounds for taking up and securing them, or fifty shillings for either.

ROGER JOHNSON.

WANTED,

By the PUBLIC,

A NUMBER OF

LABOURERS.

Apply to MAJOR FULFORD.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the ſubſcriber's MILL is compleatly finiſhed, and now at work, where he ſells NAIL RODS of all ſorts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickneſs, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

tf WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. A number of NAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

TICKETS

IN THE

AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY

TO BE SOLD BY

WALLACE AND DAVIDSON

IN

ANNAPOLIS.

Mount-Airy, April 29, 1777.

RAN away, the 19th of April, from the ſubſcriber, living at Mount Airy, in Prince George's county, Maryland, HUGH MORRIS, a convict, a tailor by trade, has better than four years to ſerve; he is about five feet ten inches high, of a fair complexion, blue eyes, and brown hair which he ties behind; he has formerly been a ſoldier, and is much given to drink; he carried away with him a brown kerſey frock coat, about half worn, an old brown ſtriped cotton waiſtcoat, the hind part plaid, light brown fill'd country cloth breeches, yarn ſtockings, and country made ſhoes, he has ſeveral other cloaths with him; he likewiſe took with him his bedding, conſiſting of an oſnabrig bed, a large rug, and a match-coat blanket; It is ſuppoſed that he has got a forged paſs with him. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, with his cloaths and bedding, if taken above twenty miles from home, ſhall have five pounds, beſides what the law allows, with travelling charges; if a ſhorter diſtance, three pounds, with the ſame allowance, paid by

BENEDICT CALVERT.

SWEEPER

WILL cover MARES this ſeaſon at col. Sharpe's plantation on the North ſide of Severn river, (ſeven miles from Annapolis) at three pounds currency a mare, and a dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands 2 inches and a half high. He is allowed by good judges to be a compleat horſe; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, ſon of Old Figure, who was got by Standard. Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, ſon of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Taſker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good graſs for mares at 3/6 per week; the money to be paid for the uſe of the horſe at the time of covering. No mares loſt out of the paſture will be accounted for. tf

Annapolis, April 26, 1777.

PURSUANT to a reſolve of the General Aſſembly, we hereby give notice, that we will attend on the Monday, Tueſday and Wedneſday of every week (and oftner if required) at the houſe where the aſſembly is uſually held, to audit and paſs all accounts due from or to the ſtate of Maryland: And all perſons that have heretofore had public monies advanced to them, are requeſted to tranſmit their reſpective accounts to us of the expenditure thereof. The late treaſurers, under the old government, are alſo requeſted to render an account of their proceedings, and the balances in their hands reſpectively, if any: And all committees of obſervation, and collectors of fines, are alſo requeſted to render an account of all monies by them reſpectively received.

THO. B. HODGKIN,
J. JOHNSON.

A clerk to the board is wanted. Any perſon, well qualified to act, may receive a ſalary of 125l. per ann.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 12, 1777.

RAN away in July laſt, from Mrs. Aletha Parker, near Piſcataway, in Prince-George's county, a NEGRO man, named NACE, of a yellow complexion, thirty-five years of age, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, a thick well-made fellow, very artful and cunning, and it is very likely he is harbouring near Benedict, in Charles county, or in the lower parts of Calvert county, about St. Leonard's creek, as he has ſeveral acquaintances at both places. Whoever ſecures the above fellow in any gaol in this ſtate, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have eight dollars, including what the law allows; and if brought to me at the Baltimore-Furnace, near Baltimore-Town, ſhall receive the above reward of twenty dollars from

w6 WALTER SMITH PARKER.

TO COVER,

MARIUS,

STANDING at Mr. Carroll's plantation beyond Elk-Ridge, at four guineas a mare for the ſeaſon, and a dollar currency to the groom. Send no mares unleſs the money be ſent with them. There is good paſturage and good fences. Mr. Carroll will not be anſwerable ſhould any mares chance to ſtray away.

Alexandria, April 26, 1777.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending the following priſoners, who made their eſcape laſt night, about 12 o'clock, viz.

BARTLETT GOODRICH, James Parker, George Blair, John Cunningham, John Rothery, Joſiah Rogers, John Todd, William Nicholls, and John Duncan. It is expected they croſſed the river Patowmack, as ſeveral horſes are miſſing from Alexandria. The four firſt were inhabitants of or near Norfolk borough, Virginia.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid priſoners, ſhall be paid the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

tf ABRAHAM BURFORD.

To be LET, and may be poſſeſſed immediately.

THE HOUSE lately belonging to the Rev. Mr. Neil, and where Beal Bordley, Eſq; laſt dwelt, with a garden and ſeveral acres of fine graſs grounds adjoining; a very convenient brick kitchen, two rooms below and two above; and pantry; a coach-houſe, two ſtables, and a fowl-houſe: The whole in ſuch order as to make it a very agreeable place of retreat for a genteel family. The farm belonging to the houſe may be rented with it for the next year, to commence from the firſt day of January. The ſituation is uncommonly pleaſant, on Wye river, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland. Good oyſters to be got not far off; and fiſhing by the ſeine, weir and angle, and fowling, both at the door.

For the terms apply to EDWARD TILGHMAN, living about ſeven miles below Queen's-Town, and contiguous to the premiſes.—There is a large apple-orchard. 6w

For SALE,

TWO NEGROES, one a woman about 35 or 36 years of age, who underſtands ſpinning and knitting exceeding well, and all houſework; the other a lad about 18 years of age, an honeſt ſober fellow, uſed to plantation work; four very good cows and calves. The terms may be known, by applying to

w6 JOSEPH WILKINS,
near Elk-Ridge church.

WANTED on HIRE,

A SINGLE WOMAN, who can be well recommended, and is fond of children, to take care of a ſmall family in the city of Annapolis: High wages will be given. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. 3w

THE managers of the Lower Marlborough Academy LOTTERY have been obliged to poſtpone the drawing for a few weeks, on account of the ſmall-pox prevailing in the neighbourhood of the ſchool. The drawing will begin as ſoon as attendance can be given with ſafety to ſuch as have not had that diſorder, of which the public ſhall have notice in this Gazette. There are ſome tickets yet in the hands of the managers for ſale.

WANTED,

A MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill. Such a perſon may meet with encouragement by applying to the printer.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777.

THE ſubſcriber, having the management of the TAN-YARD belonging to this ſtate, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of ſound green or dried hides, delivered in this city; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the beſt price paid for ſhoe thread, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1777.

RAN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two ſervant men, viz.

JOHN SPENCER, a convict, for the term of ſeven years, four and a half of which he now has to ſerve: He was born in Scotland, and ſpeaks much in the dialect of that country; he is a houſe carpenter and joiner by trade, forty years of age, about five feet five inches high, of a ruddy complexion, with ſandy or reddiſh coloured hair and beard: Had on a ſtraw hat, lined with blue, a new coat, mixed with black and white, with ſide-pockets, and buttons covered with the ſame cloth, white jacket, nankeen breeches, and half worn ſhoes and ſtockings.

JOHN TUCKER, an indented ſervant for four years, near two of which he has to ſerve: He was born in England, is 50 years of age, about five feet one or two inches high, a weaver by trade, and has been accuſtomed to take care of a griſt mill; he is of a brown complexion, with black hair and beard: Had on an old hat, old ſhirt, a country milled white jacket, black and white cloth breeches, and half worn ſhoes and ſtockings. Spencer has ſome caſh with him; and as they are both ſly and artful rogues, it is likely they may change their names and dreſs, and probably forge paſſes.——Whoever will apprehend the above deſcribed ſervants, and ſecure them in any gaol in the United States of America, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward; or fifty dollars for Spencer, and thirty dollars for Tucker, and reaſonable travelling expences, if brought home, paid by

6w H. RIDGELY.

May 2, 1777.

To be SOLD,

A LEASE, for twenty years, of a lot of ground, containing two acres and one perch, whereon there is a good dwelling-houſe with ſix rooms, three of them have fire-places, a good kitchen, a ſtable, a chair-houſe, a meat-houſe, and other convenient houſes, a good cellar the length of the houſe, a large garden and yard well paled in: It is pleaſantly ſituated on Patowmack river, about half a mile from Nanjemoy warehouſes. There are about ſixty acres of land all in wood, which he will ſell to the perſon that buys the lot; it lies convenient for fire-wood. By applying to the ſubſcriber, near Maryland-Point, on Patowmack river, may know the terms.

tf ROBERT KNOX.

May 27, 1777.

IF THOMAS PINDLE, a native of Maryland, who left Annapolis about two years ago (and entered on board, as I was informed, either the Columbus or Alfred veſſels of war, at Philadelphia) be now living, and will apply to his brother-in law, Samuel Watſon, living near Annapolis, he will hear of ſomething to his advantage; and if he be dead, thanks will be returned to any one that will inform me of the ſame, under qualification.

6w SAMUEL WATSON.

Annapolis, June 5, 1777.

BROKE GAOL laſt night, the following priſoners, viz.

THOMAS BYRNE, committed on ſuſpicion of forgery, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, long viſaged, black ſhort hair; Had on, when he made his eſcape, a felt hat, red ſilk handkerchief ſpotted with white, an old blue coat with long skirts, a light coloured cloth jacket, regimental mixed with buttons marked M country made ſhoes, with a M remarkable ſmall pair of braſs buckles in them.

NEGRO JEM, under ſentence of death, about five feet nine inches high, between fifty and ſixty years of age, and has a lump on his forehead ſomething like a wen: Had on, when he made his eſcape, a light-coloured coat, turned up with white.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, committed for want of ſecurity for his good behaviour, about 30 years of age, 5 feet ten inches high, has ſhort light coloured hair, is of a ruddy complexion, and has thick lips: He is much given to liquor, and when intoxicated therewith is exceedingly abuſive.—Any perſon who apprehends any of the above perſons, and ſecures them, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall receive five pounds reward for any or each of them.

Alſo committed to my cuſtody, as a runaway, a negro man, named ISAAC, formerly the property of the above Joſeph Williams, and ſays he belongs to Benjamin Darby, of Montgomery county. His maſter is hereby requeſted to take him away and pay charges.

tf THOMAS DEALE, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Maryland, St. Mary's county, May 26, 1777.

To be SOLD to the beſt advantage, on the 2d Tueſday in July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of capt. John Bond, deceaſed, on the premiſes,

ABOUT three hundred acres of level, valuable LAND, well timbered, with about one half of it cleared, and under a good fence; ſituated within a quarter of a mile of three creeks, famous for fiſh and oyſters, and within two miles of Wiccomico river, and about the ſame diſtance from Patowmack river; It is adapted for farmer or planter; near one hundred acres may be laid down this fall in grain; There is on the ſaid land a dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on the lower floor, and ſundry other out-houſes.—Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, may view the premiſes, by applying to capt. Gerard Bond, who lives adjoining to the ſaid land, and will ſhew the ſame. Any currency will be taken in payment.

4w THOMAS BOND, Executor.

Kent county, on Delaware, June 2, 1777.

LAND to be SOLD.

FIFTEEN hundred acres, lying in the aforeſaid county, within thirteen miles of a landing on Delaware-Bay, and within eight miles of Choptank bridge, Caroline county, Maryland, from which place produce is eaſily conveyed to any part of Cheſapeak-Bay. There are at leaſt 80 acres of bottom branch, partly ditched, and capable of making excellent Timothy-graſs grounds of; there are 6 tenements made and is capable of two more; part of them are large clearings and new grounds. The upland is of a loamy ſoil, intermixed with pebble ſtones; it produces grain very kindly. The main road leading to the aforeſaid landing and bridge goes through the land. The whole is very level, and a fine out-range for all kinds of ſtock. The above will make three good ſettlements. Any perſon, or perſons, inclining to buy the whole, or greateſt part, may know the terms, by applying to Benſon Stainton, Eſq; Choptank-Bridge, Mr. Edward Dyear, near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, adjoining. Any currency will be received, provided it is a legal tender in the ſtate of Maryland.

w4 BENEDICT BRICE.

TAKEN up ſome days paſt, oppoſite the ſeven Mounts, above the mouth of Magothy, a carved-work BOAT, about 12 feet keel, with ſome of her plank ſtarted: The owner, proving his property, may have her again, on paying the charges of this advertiſement, with ſome allowance to the negroes who took care of her. JOHN TRIDGEL.

Annapolis, May 12, 1777.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

THE term of the COPARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, having expired on the firſt day of January laſt, and the preſent cruel and unjuſt war proſecuting by Great-Britain againſt the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the ſame; notice is hereby given, that by mutual conſent the ſaid PARTNERSHIP was diſſolved on that day accordingly: It is neceſſary, therefore, our affairs be ſettled; wherefore we earneſtly requeſt all perſons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

——— from ſuch conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet ſuch as have it not in their power immediately to ſettle their open accounts by payment, are, for the laſt time, deſired to ſettle the ſame by bonds.

That branch of the buſineſs in the management of our Mr. JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his paſt conduct will, we hope, ſufficiently recommend him to their future favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to ſettle. tf

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED, a certain ANDREW WILLIAMS, a private in capt. William Campbell's company of matroſſes: He was born in Amſterdam, is about 28 years of age, about five feet ſix inches high, has ſhort light coloured hair, fair complexion, full faced, a long ſcar on the little finger of his left hand; he obtained a furlough the 25th of May laſt, and was ſeen in Baltimore a few days afterwards. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Capt.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.